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Volume 85-9

Hope College, Holland, Michigan 49423

November 10, 1972

## Two programs added

# Hope foreign studies expand

Leisurely transatlantic travel to the Mediterranean on Italian luxury liners will be only one of the innovations included in plans for study and tour programs next summer, Dr. Paul Fried, director of international education, has announced.

**FOR THE FIRST** time Hope will offer academic work in both England and Greece. Students interested in contemporary English drama will be able to earn three semester hours of credit in a course which will be taught by Professor of English Dr. John Hollenbach in London, and those wishing to devote time to the study of Greek civilization will be able to earn three semester hours of credit in the course offered by Assistant Professor of History Dr. Wilson Strand in Greece.

The group going to England will fly from New York on May 30. On arrival in London students will be met by Hollenbach and his wife who will be in England during the spring semester. While in England students will see eight to 10 plays in London, Stratford, and a provincial theater, and they will have opportunities for weekend travel into the English countryside.

**HOUSING WILL** be in a resident hotel or inn. Reading and discussion of plays, back stage visits, and conversations with directors and actors are included in the plans for this program, which is scheduled to conclude in London on June 22.

Students enrolled in the Greek Civilization program will sail from New York on May 31 on the SS *Colombo* with Strand and his wife who spent the academic year 1971-72 in Athens. Enroute to Greece they will briefly stop in Portugal, Spain and Italy and will use the 11 day crossing to prepare for their Greek experience.

**AFTER SHORT** periods of residential study in Athens and on the island of Poros, students will travel by bus and boat to a number of Greek islands and gain a firsthand impression of Mycenaean and Minoan civilizations. Visits to Knossos, Phaistos and other historical sights are included in plans

for this program, which will end in Athens on June 26.

Participants in both of these short-term programs will have the option of continuing their study abroad in the regular Hope College Vienna Summer School session, where they will be able to earn an additional seven semester hours of credit. They also will be able to return to the United States by the end of June or remain in Europe as independent travellers.

**CONCURRENTLY** with these new academic programs in England and Greece, Hope also will continue to offer the traditional non-credit travel program. Those who want to combine aspects of a leisurely Mediterranean cruise with a brief West European study tour will sail with Fried from New York on the Italian Line ship SS *Raphele* June 8.

One day each on the islands of Madeira and Malta, as well as shore visits to Naples, Pompeii, Rome, Genoa, Florence and Pisa are included in the cruise program. Students will leave the ship in Cannes and will proceed from there by bus through southern France, Switzerland, Liechtenstein and Austria on their way to Vienna.

**AS USUAL**, there will also be an opportunity for students to come directly to Vienna on their own for the academic session if they are not interested in the preliminary study or travel programs.

The Vienna Summer School, now in its 18th year, will run from July 2 to August 10. Courses in art history, music literature, European literature, and Austrian history will be offered in English. All students also must take part in German conversation classes. Courses in intermediate German and in sociology will be added to the schedule if enough student interest is shown.

**MOST COURSES** will include a number of field trips, such as concerts, plays, or visits to museums, as part of the instructional program at no additional cost to the student. In addition, there will be a number of planned optional weekend trips to places within

relatively easy distance of the Austrian capital.

Included in the plans for 1973 are: a home stay in picturesque Marizell in the lower Alps, a three-day midterm excursion to Prague, a trip down the Danube to

*continued on page 3, column 3*

## Organist to offer recital

## Tuesday evening in Chapel

Gerre Hancock, organist and choirmaster at St. Thomas Church, New York City, will offer a recital Tuesday at 8:15 p.m. in Dimnent Memorial Chapel.

Hancock will perform works by Couperin, J.S. Bach, Leo Sowerby and Max Reger.

Formerly organist and choirmaster of Christ Church in Cincinnati, Hancock was graduated from the University of Texas and Union Theological Seminary in New York. He also studied in Paris as a recipient of a Rotary Foundation fellowship. In 1962 he was a finalist at the Munich International Music Competitions.

Hancock has performed widely in America, often devoting large portions of his recitals to improvising, especially on contrapuntal pieces. He is frequently asked to improvise on themes which he has never seen prior to the program.

## Student Congress seeks appropriations power

A proposal for a Student Appropriations Committee, which would recommend financial allocations for most campus organizations to the Student Congress and Campus Life Board for approval, has been submitted to the CLB by students Ron Posthuma and Mark DeRoo.

**ORGANIZATIONS** which would be financially supervised by the committee include the *anchor*, *Milestone*, WTAS, *Opus*, the Student Center Game Room, Forensics, International Relations Club, the Association of Women Students, Mortar Board, Student Congress, Student Activities Committee, and a Special Activities Fund, which would cover any innovative or immediate need which might arise during the school year.

Posthuma and DeRoo gave as their rationale for proposing the committee the Business Office's failure to set priorities in allocating funds. The proposal promises to give students a more direct voice in determining where their money goes, and could make organizations more responsible because of increased financial supervision.

**THE PROPOSAL** would also increase opportunities for reevaluation of priorities. For example, Posthuma explained that an increased SAC budget would be

offset by a decreased *Milestone* budget. The committee would be able to examine the financial records of any organization under its jurisdiction, provided the organization is given one week's notice.

According to the proposal, Student Congress will appoint student members to the Student Appropriations Committee, and will approve or deny recommendations of budget allocations. If a recommendation is denied, it will be reappraised by the Appropriations Committee, then revised and re-submitted to Congress.

**RECOMMENDATIONS** will be sent from Congress to the CLB for final approval, and the Student Congress Treasurer would be able to authorize special requisitions from the Special Activities Fund with Congress' approval.

The CLB, in addition to final approval of proposed budget allocations, will oversee the Appropriations Committee, determine its procedural deadlines, and submit final budget authorizations to the Business Office, which will grant allocations to the organizations.

**THE STUDENT** Appropriations Committee will operate solely on the Student Activity Fee, which, based on present fiscal needs is suggested at \$35. This would cover the entire year and would amount to half the present yearly fee. The Student Activity Fee would also be reviewed in light of the fiscal needs of organizations whenever necessary.

Presently, activity fees are combined with tuition funds, then are allocated to organizations, Posthuma explained. The funds are divided into the Extracurricular Budget, which now covers activities and organizations. It does not include faculty salaries, maintenance, and departmental budgets.

**THE ACTIVITY FEE** was begun in 1970, with the purpose of keeping tuition costs down in comparison with other schools. Hope followed the example of such schools as Kalamazoo College, whose \$400 activity fee brought their tuition figures close to Hope's. Posthuma said that the fee actually took the place of a tuition increase.

Proposed committee membership would be five students, one faculty member, one administrator, and one liaison from the Business Office, who could fill the administration's membership position.



GERRE HANCOCK

## Courses praised

# AAB discusses English 113

The Academic Affairs Board Wednesday discussed the English 113 section of the liberal studies requirement. Dr. Charles Huttar, chairman of the English Department and Dr. Peter Schakel, freshman English director, presented views on the current Eng. 113 course.

**ENG. 113 IS DIVIDED** into 13 subject variants with an emphasis on basic writing skills. The course requires a delicate balance be-

tween emphasis on subject matter and composition skill.

According to a statement drawn up by Huttar and Schakel, the present approach to the course has greatly improved student morale and interest and heightened professors' chances of helping students improve writing skills. Permission has sometimes been granted students to take a second semester of Eng. 113 in order to take another offering that interests them.

**SCHAKEL AND HUTTAR** brought up several problems concerning the requirement. They said the main difficulty in the course involves transfer of skills gained in the course to writing outside of it.

"There is a great gulf between students' academic work and real life. We have both the opportunity and the challenge to help students view learning as a mastery of skills and ideas that are useful in daily life," Huttar said.

**HE SAID ANOTHER** problem is that students very often get by with poor writing because faculty do not demand better. "If our colleagues will begin by refusing to grade papers that are not well written and by forcing the student to rewrite the paper first, we believe the writing of many students will improve markedly."

According to Huttar, freshmen come to Hope with a variety of

writing backgrounds. It was suggested that some sort of a proficiency test might be given to all freshmen to determine their level of writing competency.

**THE BOARD** began discussion Nov. 1 on the introduction to liberal studies requirement which includes both Philosophy 113 and English 113.

Dr. D. Ivan Dykstra, chairman of the philosophy department, presented his views on the current Philosophy 113 course, stating that a former study by the English and philosophy departments showed the course seemed to be a "delightful complement" to Eng. 113.

**THE IDEA THAT** Phil. 113 might not be appropriate for all freshmen and might better be offered to upperclassmen was discussed.

Dykstra stated that he would not teach a course of this type. He stressed the importance of the college's responsibility to provide freshmen with a course that introduces the idea of prior questions used in mature thinking. He said this is especially important since freshmen come to Hope with such a variety of backgrounds.

A suggestion to use the team teaching approach, dividing the class into small discussion groups with student leaders was also opposed by Dykstra. No definitive action was taken.



THE SS COLOMBO, one of the luxury liners that will transport students to Europe this summer as part of the expanded Vienna Summer School and foreign study programs.



# Health dept. branch offers counseling, treatment

Editor's note: This is the first in a series of articles about area health services written by *anchor* reporter Tamara Cooke. This week she presents an overview of services provided by the local branch of the Ottawa County Health Department.

Though the edification of soul and spirit seems to be the principal concern of most Hollanders, physical health and health education are beginning to gain some priority.

## Danny Lee group to play in chapel tomorrow at 8p.m.

Danny Lee and the Children of Truth will present a Christian rock concert tomorrow at 8 p.m. in Dimnent Memorial Chapel. Tickets for the concert are \$1.50, and will be available at the door beginning at 7:30 p.m.

Besides producing recordings, Danny Lee and the Children of Truth have toured the U.S. and performed in EXPLO '72 in Dallas, Texas. Their style is described as bringing "the truth with a soul sound," and they perform ballads, Bacharach and soul gospel music. Lee writes, arranges, and plays his own music.

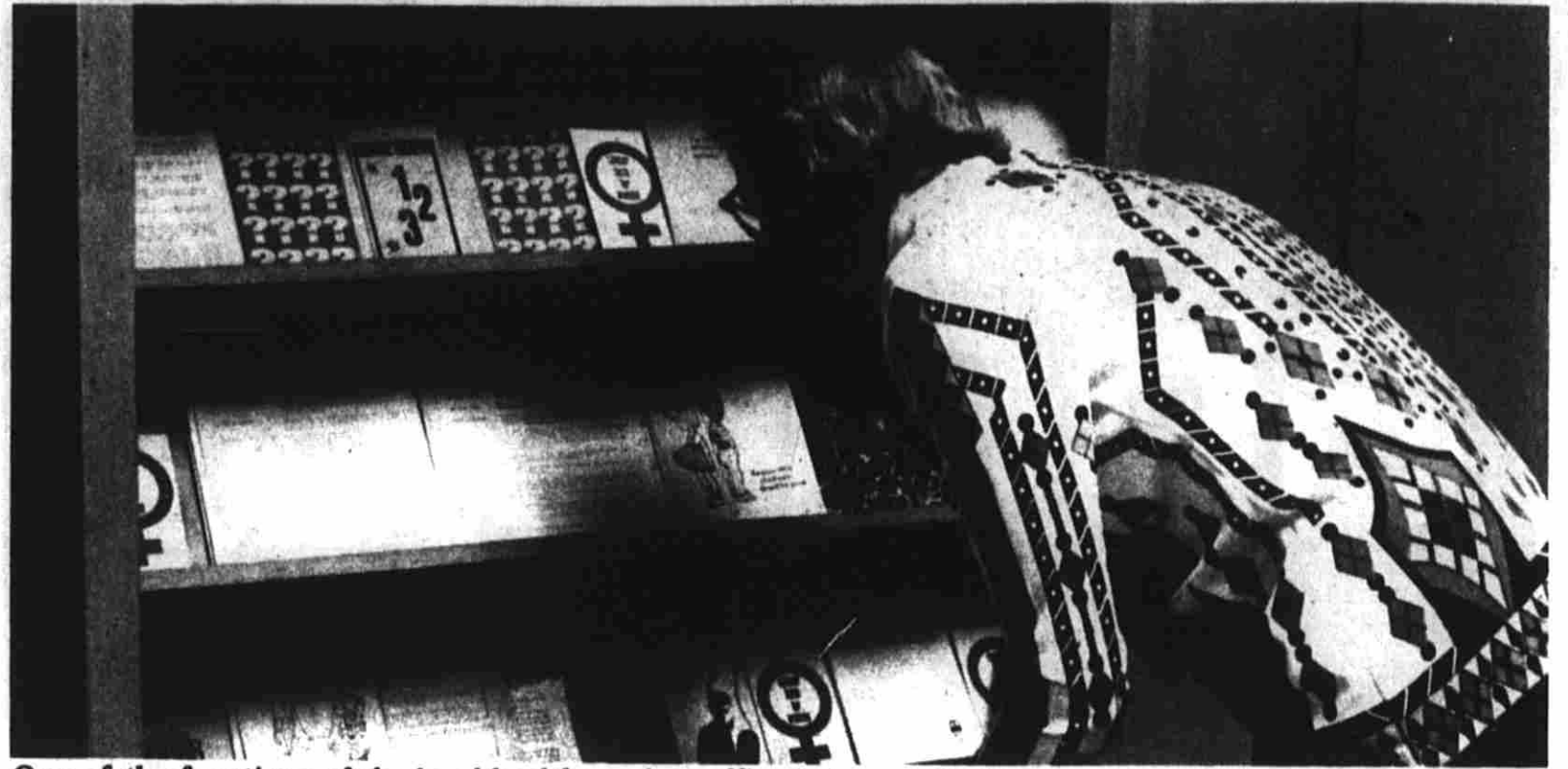
AREA PUBLIC health services are provided by a branch office of the Ottawa County Health Department located at 323 North River Ave. This office is responsible for enforcing state and local health laws and regulations, and providing preventive health services, health counseling, and health education assistance to persons living in the county.

Serving all citizens regardless of financial status, the Ottawa County Health Department staff gives immunizations in weekly and school clinics to help control communicable diseases; they make home visits to major communicable disease patients and provide hospitalization for those medically needy persons with certain dangerous communicable diseases.

BESIDES THE services mentioned, three important and needed programs are offered: Venereal Disease Control, Family Planning Clinics, and Migrant Health services.

The Venereal Disease Control program, headed by Mrs. Joann Lemmon, provides counseling and education both to those with the disease and who suspect they may have the disease. Treatment is also given. All cases in this department are strictly confidential.

FAMILY PLANNING Clinics are held in Grand Haven and Holland. The program is headed by Iona Trapp. More details of



One of the functions of the local health services office is to provide literature on such topics as drugs, cancer, and birth control.

this department will be given in a later article.

Health services for migrants are funded by the Migrant Fund. The clinic, located in Berrien County, provides everything from dental care to family planning.

Control of tuberculosis and tuberculin testing are other services provided. Hospital care is given to tuberculosis patients and follow-up care to contacts, suspects, and out-patients.

VISION AND hearing screening of pre-schoolers and

grade school children; chronic disease services, including visits to homes of chronically ill patients to assist with rehabilitation; visits to all nursing homes for consultation and licensing inspections; laboratory services from the state laboratory; and environmental control are services provided by the health department.

The schools in the county are provided with school health services. These include visits to schools and families for all school referrals, cooperation with schools to provide assistance with health education materials, and cooperation with all special education programs regarding health problems of students.

## Lili Kraus to give concert, piano workshop Nov. 28-29

Lili Kraus, famed Hungarian pianist, will give a performance Nov. 29 in the Holland Civic Center as part of the Holland Community Concert Series. She will also hold a piano workshop on campus the following day.

Ms. Kraus, who studied in Hungary with Zoltan Kodaly and Bela Bartok, will offer master class instruction from 10:30-12:30 a.m. and from 2 to 4 p.m. Nov. 29 in Dimnent Memorial Chapel. General admission will be \$10, and

student admission will be \$2 for the day or \$1 per session. Registration will be held from 9:30-10:15 a.m. in the foyer of the Nykerk Hall of Music.

Ms. Kraus has appeared with many orchestras, in music festivals and at royal command performances throughout the world. She has recorded the complete Mozart Piano Sonatas, and is presently recording the entire Schubert piano repertoire.



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Students listen enthralled as Instructor in English Jack Ridl plays the bard in a poetry reading last Wednesday evening. Others who participated in the *Opus*-sponsored event were Associate Professor of English Dirk Jellema, Martha Mulder, Steve Farrar, and Dave Beattie.

## Based at A.U.

# D. C. semester: insight into government

Three students have been selected as nominees to the 1973 Washington Semester, a term of study at the American University, Washington, D.C., according to Dr. James Zoetewey, associate professor of political science.

**SELECTED TO** fill Hope's quota of two students to the political research semester are Chad Busk, Kathy Smith and Ron Posthuma. These candidates will be evaluated by the American University and two will be picked to join some 120 students from colleges nation-wide who attend the honors program each year. The third member may be chosen to attend if vacancies arise before the beginning of the term.

According to Zoetewey, the Washington Semester offers students a unique opportunity to study the processes of national government, since participants view firsthand the operations and personalities involved in policy-making. Students live on the A.U. campus and commute downtown regularly to sit in on working sessions and to meet with public officials, political figures, lobbyists and others active in the American national government.

**THE WASHINGTON** Semester is open to junior and senior students and serves not only political science majors but attracts those interested in economics, history, sociology and other disciplines as well, Zoetewey reported.

Students must select a topic for a research project, to be outlined at the time of application, which will be further defined after they arrive for study. The project earns four credit hours and is designed to give the student a depth of understanding of a single political problem or governmental activity.

**STUDENTS WILL ALSO** be required to participate in a seminar program which consists mainly of meetings with various officials four times a week, supplemented and interpreted through lectures and discussions led by A.U. professors. Last year, these meetings included discussions with Barry Goldwater and Supreme Court Justice Wm. Brennan.

Participants should also elect a four-credit hour course from the wide offerings available at A.U. This 16-hour block of courses is demanding, Zoetewey said, perhaps the most demanding of the student's career, but many find time to enjoy the opportunities for recreational and cultural activities available in the capital.

**THE PROGRAM** attempts to offer a wide range of experiences, placing students squarely in the mainstream of political life. 1972 participant Dan McAuliffe reported that most participants go on to law school, or seek governmental positions after graduation. "Most come away with Potomac Fever," he said, "never getting the atmosphere that is Washington out of their systems."

Other alternatives exist at A.U. for those desiring in-depth study of governmental functions. Also offered each year, though not as highly attended as the Washington Semester, are the Washington Urban Semester, the International Development Semester and the Foreign Policy Semester.

**THE URBAN** Semester deals primarily with the special nature of the urban political system and combines a project, an elective and a seminar to give students first hand contact with city officials and services and the special problems involved in city govern-

ment. Students meet with community leaders and governmental officials on all levels and supplement this with independent research of governmental activities and problems of personal interest.

The Foreign Policy and International Development Seminars allow students guided by a team of A.U. faculty members to devote an entire semester to examining the complex issues involved in international affairs. Students will spend three-fourths of their time in seminar sessions, the remainder involved in the completion of an independent project,

much like the other two programs.

**ZOETEWAY** emphasized that the A.U. programs allow students to study subjects which are impossible to address adequately at small institutions, since most participants come from private colleges. He added that grade point requirements were not stringent and that increased interest would bring an increased yearly quota to the college.

Cost of the program includes A.U. tuition of \$1180 as well as room fees at the university.

## Subtitled in English

# Foreign films to begin Tues.

Hope's foreign language department is sponsoring a "Festival of Foreign Films" with free showings of the Spanish film, "Viridiana," Tuesday, the German masterpiece, "Olympiade," Wednesday, and the French comedy, "Seven Capital Sins," Thursday. All films have English subtitles, and will be shown in the DeWitt Cultural Center theater at 7 p.m.

**LUIS BUNUEL**, director of "Viridiana" (1961), says of the first film he had made in Spain in 30 years, it "is one of the films which I directed with the greatest feeling of freedom."

"I feel that Viridiana is very Spanish." Viridiana was a little-known saint who lived in the period of St. Francis of Assisi. The story involves a young woman who is drugged by an old man and is at his mercy.

**LENI RIEFENSTAHL'S** film, "Olympiade," records the Berlin Olympic Games of 1936 when Hitler was at the height of his power and Germany content with her national state of affairs, quite unaware of the dark years that were soon to follow.

To see Jesse Owens as a young and powerful athlete carry off four gold medals 36 years ago

should be a memorable sight for any viewer. Producer Riefenstahl's cinema classic presents Owens as the real hero, not Hitler and his Germany, as might have been the intent of the government when commissioning the film.

**"OLYMPIADE"** is divided into two parts, each complete in itself. Part I consists of an abstract introduction, plus track and field events; Part II includes the gymnastic, aquatic, equestrian, and bicycling events, and the decathlon.

"Seven Capital Sins" (1962), a compilation of seven short films, offers a light-hearted look at sin in the modern world. Each part of the omnibus film is produced by a different director. In "Anger,"

written by Eugene Ionesco, the severe anger of a group of villagers who discover flies in their soup results in violence.

**"GLUTTONY,"** directed by Philippe de Broca, presents a family which makes so many stops for food en route to a funeral it misses the service, but is on time for the post-funeral banquet.

Among the most interesting episodes is "Laziness" by Jean-Luc Godard. "Laziness" depicts a successful movie star (Eddie Constantine) who turns down a voluptuous, aspiring starlet who had offered to go to bed with him, because he feels that love-making is not worth the effort of undressing.

## Willard DePree to lecture on U.S. policy to Africa

Hope alumnus Willard A. (Bill) DePree, a consultant on foreign affairs to U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers, will visit campus next Wednesday and Thursday.

**DEPREE WILL** speak on U.S. Foreign Policy toward Africa at a

meeting of the International Relations Club Wednesday. The meeting is open to the public, and will be at 7 p.m. in Wichers Auditorium. Refreshments will be served.

He will also address political science majors on the subject of U.S. foreign policy Thursday at 7 p.m. at Marigold Lodge. DePree will also talk to several political science classes about foreign policy and training and job opportunities in the U.S. Foreign Service.

**DEPREE HAS** served as a U.S. Foreign Service diplomat in Egypt, Cyprus, Ghana, Sierra Leone, and Washington D.C. After attending Hope for two years, he was graduated from Harvard University, and received his Master's Degree from the University of Michigan. He also attended Northwestern University where he concentrated on African studies, and the University of Wales as a Rotary Fellowship Scholar.

DePree attended Hope from 1946 to 1948, and excelled in what was then the history and political science department. Prior to his diplomatic career he spent two years in military service.

## English, Greek summer study options revealed

*continued from page 1*  
Budapest, and attendance at the Salzburg Music Festival.

**\$1425 IS THE** comprehensive fee for the full summer program. This includes travel to England by plane or to Greece and France by ship; costs of room, board, tuition and course-related field trips in England or in Greece; or travel, hotels, meals and sightseeing during the Western study tour.

**A SEPARATE COST** of \$595 has been established for the programs in English drama (May 30-June 22) and Greek civilization (May 31-June 26). In both cases travel to Europe, instructional

charges and room and board during the program are included. The programs terminate in London and Athens respectively and do not include return transportation.

A charge of \$710 has been set for the academic session and residence in Vienna during the period from June 29 to Aug. 11.

Application deadline for the Vienna, London and Athens courses is March 15, 1973. Early registration is recommended.

Application forms may be obtained from the Office of International Education.

## Faculty member to present piano recital Sun. in chapel

Pianist Charles Aschbrenner, associate professor of music, will present a recital Sunday at 3 p.m. in Dimnent Memorial Chapel, on the Hope campus.

The recital will consist of works by Scarlatti, Schubert, Chopin, Bach and Liszt.

Aschbrenner holds degrees from the University of Illinois and Yale University. He has spent several summers studying at the American Conservatory in Fontainebleau, France, the Aspen Music School in Colorado, and the Temple University Institute in Pennsylvania.

His teachers have included Adele Marcus, Nadia Boulanger, Stanley Fletcher, and Bruce Simonds. He has also played in master classes for Robert Casadesu, Clifford Curzon, and Arthur Rubenstein.

A year ago, while on sabbatical leave from Hope, Aschbrenner spent four months in New York City studying piano with Adele Marcus at the Juilliard School.



CHARLES ASCHBRENNER



## What price Nixon

The American people have given President Nixon an overwhelming mandate to continue in office for another four years, and George McGovern has been soundly defeated at the polls. Americans were not ready for a man like McGovern and perhaps never will be. If the election results have shown anything, they

never accept the Dreamer, because he points out their flaws.

This was supposedly a campaign based on the issues. There was a clear-cut choice for President, primarily because of the candidates' stances on the Vietnam war. McGovern has long opposed the war on moral grounds, and the American people knew it but could not understand it. Nixon spoke not of morality but of honor and saving face and containing the Communists. This the American people could understand.

Ernest Hemingway wrote in *A Farewell to Arms*: "I was always embarrassed by the words sacred, glorious, and sacrifice and the expression in vain... I had seen nothing sacred, and the things that were glorious had no glory and the sacrifices were like the stockyards at Chicago if nothing was done with the meat except to bury it."

Americans cannot understand that there is nothing sacred or glorious about their country, their war, their Dream, or their president. There has been no sacrifice in Indochina, there has been only slaughter. Unfortunately, Americans have re-elected the man responsible for much of that slaughter, not because they are a bloodthirsty people, but because they believe in Richard Nixon. They believe in the American Dream.

Many Americans have said they now desire peace but could not support McGovern because he would bring peace at any cost. They prefer Nixon's method of playing the peace game through phased withdrawal and increased bombing of the North. While they know any peace Nixon may talk of is a sham, they have convinced themselves that he is doing his utmost to bring peace, and that millions of dead and injured people is not too high a price to pay for Nixon's brand of peace.

have shown that idealism has no place in American politics.

The majority of Middle Americans, including the blue collar workers once considered incorrigibly Democratic, can identify with Richard Nixon. His corruption and chicanery represent much that is ugly in themselves and many recognize it. But they accept him because his career has been successful. Nixon personifies the American Dream. McGovern is also a son of Middle America, but Americans cannot identify with him. He represents much that they fear: he represents what they consider to be radical change.

Because McGovern strove for reforms in the Democratic Party, because many who nominated and supported him were the young, the radicals, the blacks, and the feminists, McGovern defeated himself before he began. His success in Miami in July was not indicative of what would happen later across the country.

McGovern became the candidate of the minorities and the Kennedys and few others. His constituency did not represent the majority of the American people. McGovern is the American Dreamer, and while Americans can accept the Dream, they can

## Readers speak out

### 'Utter foolishness'

Without wishing to make the *anchor* a forum for Christian domination and/or dialogue, I would like to inform both the editor and reading public of this reader's (and some other's) reactions to a current campus phenomenon.

Recently there has been an upsurge of Christian personal piety, evangelism, revivalism and the Holy Spirit on campus. This is not merely a reactionary phenomenon, a throwback to the "good old days," but is rather a part of the pendular movement of Christian concerns.

### dear editor

One day it is "Read the Bible, pray for the Holy Spirit, and evangelize the world," and the next day it's "Feed the poor, free the oppressed, and reform the world." Neither is exclusively right or wrong, or extroverted or introverted, or anything. They are two sides of the same coin. My primary concern here, however, is the particular form some seedling brands of Christianity are taking on campus.

For my part, and the part of YHWH himself, I believe, there is too much clandestine Christianity happening around here. There are too many closed doors, too many closed groups, too many closed people, too many whispers and secrets. There are too many "outsiders."

There are too many people getting carried away with their joy, saying, "I just get so happy with real Christians around," who are not even neighborly to their roommates ("those pagans"), let alone love them. There are too many boundaries, fences, doors, too many restrictions of love, trust, joy, kindness.

I have only two things to ask. Just who is outside the love of God? And how does the nature of love include excluding certain persons from that love, condescending out of superiority or indifference to certain persons, and judging or condemning them?

Parallel with this phenomenon are the current tests of "true" belief, of orthodoxy, of correctness in spiritual matters, or whatever words one wishes to use. In vogue and gaining popularity are such test questions as "How do you interpret the book of Revelations?" or "Are you baptized in the Holy Spirit?" or "Can you speak in Tongues?" or "Do you read your Bible every night before you go to sleep?" or "Do you believe the Bible is the one infallible Word of God?"

To be sure, these questions are identical in nature to such test questions as, "Do you believe in Civil Rights?" or "Do you believe in helping the poor?" or "Do you believe in abolishing the death penalty?"

All such questions are the idolatrous arbitrary standards of particular partisan Christianity that parades itself to be the whole thing. This is utter nonsense and foolishness. It is fundamental to God's proclamation to mankind that this kind of pretension and arrogance is to be condemned.

God is the judge, not we. And his standards are not so one-sided, not so restrictive, not so legalistic, and not so rigid. There exists no universal checklist outside of God himself.

To be sure, "By their fruits you shall know or judge them," but if God would have us be lights to the world then how in God's name are we to judge the fruits of those who perpetrate these things, as mentioned above.

M.T. Yirme-Yahu



art buchwald

## Amnesty for whom?

by Art Buchwald

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One of the hottest emotional words being bandied about these days is "amnesty." Both President Nixon and Vice President Agnew have vowed never to give amnesty to those who refused to go and fight for freedom in Vietnam. But amnesty means all things to all people.

CEDRIC FARFINKLE, an acquaintance by marriage, told me, "I am against amnesty for anyone who got us involved in Vietnam."

"That's rather harsh, Cedric."

"Nevertheless, there is no reason to forgive anyone who cost this country 45,000 lives and \$150 billion."

"CHRISTIAN CHARITY says you should forgive people after a war is over," I protested.

"These men knew what they were doing. They had a choice, and without consulting Congress or anyone, they got us in the war. There should be a public stigma applied to them. They shouldn't be allowed to go off to teach at Harvard, head up banks and law firms and write books without some kind of punishment," Farfinkle said.

"THAT'S EASY FOR you to say. These men had the choice of going into Vietnam or staying out of it," I said. "The fact that they chose to go in is to their credit. They may have violated the law, but sometimes you have to put your conscience above the law."

"You're talking like a bleeding heart," Farfinkle said. "Suppose we forgave everybody who got us into a war. How would that look to the young people of this country?"

"I MAY BE A bleeding heart, Farfinkle," I said, "but I still believe that no matter what a man did during a war he should not have to carry it around with him the rest of his life."

"I'm not asking for a blanket punishment for all the people who got us into this

war," Farfinkle said. "I think each case should be taken on its own merits. There are probably some people who can prove extenuating circumstances, and we might forgive them after a hearing. But what I say is that granting general amnesty for all the men responsible for getting us into this war would be a travesty of justice and would demean the great number of people who have fought for 10 years to get us out."

"EVERYONE MAKES mistakes," I cried. "Just because a man did what he felt was the right thing at the time does not make him guilty of a war crime."

"Maybe so," Farfinkle said, "but I don't think these warmakers should be allowed to just come back and take up their lives where they left off. Perhaps at some future date, after all the emotions have calmed down, some President might pardon them. But for now they should be made to pay the price for their actions. If we grant amnesty, they won't even realize they did anything wrong."

I WAS GETTING discouraged. "Every country in the world forgives the people who start a war once the peace agreement is signed. Without that, no one would have faith in his leaders."

"No amnesty," Farfinkle said.

"What kind of punishment would you propose for those who got us into and kept us in the war?"

"I WOULD FORBID them to vote or hold public office. I would also make them serve for two years in some government peace organization to prove they've had a change of mind."

"But, Farfinkle," I said, "what you're proposing to do would punish the cream of the American Establishment. If given amnesty, some of these men may turn out to be fine, upstanding citizens."

"They're going to have to go some," Farfinkle said, "to prove it to me."

HOPE COLLEGE  
**anchor**  
HOLLAND, MICHIGAN



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## anchor review

## 'Millhouse': feeble attempt at political satire

Editor's Note: This week's anchor review is written by junior Political Science major Chad Busk. He reviews "Millhouse: A White Comedy," by Emile de Antonio, which was shown on campus last weekend by the Democratic internship students.

Was I looking at a satire on Richard Nixon or the 6 o'clock news? When viewing Emile de Antonio's "Millhouse: A White Comedy," I couldn't decide which. With few exceptions this film would make a great documentary for the Republican party; it only needs a smooth narrative by Richard Basehart and should be in color rather than black-and-white.

LEST YOU BELIEVE the film was a total dud as a satirical effort, however, let me describe some of the more pungent parts. The funniest scene in the film was a revealing shot of the facial expressions of Nixon and Agnew as they gazed upon the sensuous squirmings of a go go girl. The viewer wonders if the gentlemen are embarrassed or turned on; perhaps both.

Other humorous segments include Nixon video taping 1968 campaign messages; he comes off as a child reciting a Sunday school prayer: glad to get it over. Then there is Nixon the outdoorsman (he's no Daniel Boone), fly-fishing with Eisenhower.



FINALLY, there is Nixon doing his utmost *not* to be Nixon. Pat Nixon is shown looking as wooden as a cigarstore Indian during her husband's "Checkers" speech. Julie races through the recitation of a Thanksgiving Day prayer as if she hasn't eaten in weeks. Had the film been laced with more downright *funny* shots like these, Richard Nixon and Company would have appeared the political equivalent of the Keystone Cops.

As it was, Nixon's image survives relatively intact, which is unfortunate if you are one of the Democrats who brought this

movie to campus in the first place. But I don't want to lapse into pointless post-election politics, so fear not that I am losing my objectivity and read on.

"MILLHOUSE'S" major fault is the way it was put together: film clips of Nixon are mixed and edited to impress upon the viewer that Nixon lacks credibility and consistency. However, this method results more in the film's lack of consistency; apparently de Antonio could not decide if he wanted to make Nixon seem stupid, a political opportunist, or just funny. And he could not decide which Nixon film clips to use for any one of these purposes.

The film could be immeasurably improved by adding spicy narrative to inform the audience why Richard Nixon is stupid, funny or a political opportunist, and then use the various film clips of Nixon to support and elaborate these themes.

DE ANTONIO also missed his chance to give the film punch by the poor use of remarks from several Nixon foes. For example, Joe McGinnis (*The Selling of the President*) expounds on Nixon's television manners with little suggestion that there is anything wrong with them.

His only real criticism is directed against the efforts by the 1968 Nixon media team to get a deathbed endorsement from Eisenhower; however crass this may seem, McGinnis doesn't say what Nixon himself had to do with it.

THERE IS A segment with Nixon's 1946 opponent for the House of Representatives, Jerry Voorhis, who says that Nixon accused him of being a Communist, so he lost. The Communist accusation arose when Nixon campaign literature criticizing Voorhis' voting record in Congress was printed on pink sheets of paper.

Finally, we see Jules Whitcover (*The Resurrection of Richard Nixon*) trying to articulate gloomy things about Nixon's character but failing to either constructively criticize or effectively satirize. Perhaps he should re-read his own book.

"MILLHOUSE" does contain Nixon speeches which add rather than detract from Nixon's image as a world statesman and honest man. His "Checkers" speech may seem corny 20 years after it was given, but this television appeal kept him on the Eisenhower ticket when he was accused of taking campaign funds for his own personal use.

We also view Nixon the statesman: trading serious expressions with Khrushchev, speaking against the Korean War and touring Latin America as Vice President in 1958. All these bits of history prove that more than ever Nixon is qualified to be where he is today.

TO BE EFFECTIVE, satire must be irreverent. In the words of H. L. Mencken, a satirist "proves enough when he proves by his blasphemy that this or that idol is defectively convincing—that at least one visitor to the shrine is left full of doubts." As a Nixon admirer, I rejoice that "Millhouse" didn't go far enough in its blasphemy; as a connoisseur of satire I am sorry it stopped short.

At any rate, by the time this review appears Richard Nixon will probably have been given a mandate for four more years. That will be sufficient time for de Antonio (that name *has* to be phony) to conjure up the subject for his next political satire, or if he is wise, leave political satire to political satirists.

## Letters continued

## Students apathetic

We arrived at Hope on a wave of activism and social concern. Questioning of school, political systems, social norms, religion, *ad infinitum*, marked our approach to becoming educated. Where are the questioners now, the ones who care? Have we all been reduced to clinging to crosses, pointing our index fingers skyward, and answering "God moves in mysterious ways" to every incomprehensible event?

This letter is not directed only to the "Jesus freaks," but to everyone on this campus who passively settles for easy answers.

What has happened to the student who asked questions? The underclassmen certainly don't have a visible minority of questioners — they become more in-

involved in Halloween than a presidential election. Societies crumble, become/remain corrupt when people stop questioning them and allow them to operate without answering for their actions. And it is this passive acceptance we see among underclassmen and find contemptible.

The condition of upperclassmen is as discouraging. Those falling into inaction and unconcern rationalize their present state on the basis of hopelessness, saying what we attempted two and three years ago has proven fruitless. That is not true. The political system was visibly affected, witness McGovern's candidacy. Despite his shortcomings, he represented a basic re-ordering of priorities around moral concerns.

In view of this we must ask upperclassmen (ourselves not the least among them) what became of those responsibilities? One need only sit in a classroom to see that minds which are isolated, uninformed, and unconcerned run rampant. Discussions become opportunities to witness and the lack of initiative on the student's part to comprehend the facts relating to a topic is clear.

It might be added that in discussing this situation with faculty members they are equally disturbed with the bland, accepting attitude in evidence on this campus.

Activism, (political and social) notwithstanding, where are the people who think about their lives and consciously strive to act decently, humanely, honestly and accept their responsibilities as students, citizens, as people?

Claudia Tebben  
Bob Chalker

Dutch debaters  
garner seven wins  
in tourney Sat.

Hope's debate teams won seven of 12 contests in the Maple Leaf tournament at Goshen College of Indiana Saturday.

Three teams won two of three debates. The affirmative team of Vicki Ten Haken and Mike Cooper defeated teams from Wheaton and Manchester colleges. Another affirmative team of Sue Smith and Dave Helms defeated debaters from Taylor University and Wheaton.

The negative team of Rudy Broekhuis and Charles Gossett defeated debaters from Taylor and Wheaton. The other negative team of Geraldine Tensen and Kris Brundige defeated a squad from Valparaiso University.

## christ's people

## Learning to converse

by Bob Van Voorst

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"Let your conversation be always gracious, and never insipid; study how best to talk with each person you meet" (Col. 4:6).

The collegian lives in a jungle of words. Each new semester brings a fresh set of demands to master new ideas, together with their attendant modes of thought. Coupled with this more formal experience is a seemingly endless round of dormitory discussions and arguments.

YET OFTEN THE QUALITY of our conversation with men and ideas falls far short of the mark we have set for ourselves; we come away from many discussions with a vague but pervasive feeling that too little was communicated, and a dialogue of cooperation can easily turn into a diatribe of competition.

How can we learn to converse? Can the Christian faith make a contribution to this part of our self-education?

ALL WHO SEEK to better their conversational skills should note first that conversation is both listening and speaking. In examining how we can learn to converse we will deal with each of these in turn.

True listening focuses on the entire activity of the person with whom one is speaking, be that person a professor or fellow student. A first step to effective listening is to resist the impulse to formulate replies while the other persons speaks. This habit makes for good debate, but poor conversation.

A SECOND STEP is to listen to *how* something is said. We frequently concentrate so fully on *what* is said that we overlook the important emotional attitudes that undergird what is said.

Recognizing one's own prejudice is another useful tool. Nothing can be so destructive as preconceived feelings of hostility toward the speaker or the occasion; the person who refuses to recognize his prejudice thereby refuses himself the chance to understand the object of his prejudice.

FINALLY, ONE MUST listen for what is not said. As is so often the case with books and authors, so too it can be said about those who converse:

Unstated assumptions are more important than a myriad of explicit statements. The good listener "hears" what is left unsaid.

The skills of speaking follow from the tools of listening. The first general rule of speaking to another is to clarify one's idea before communicating it to another. To talk without first having considered what one is going to say is at best foolish and at worst dangerous. In a sense, the good speaker listens to his own statement before submitting it to another.

THE MOST COMMON mistake of conversation, in my view, is that there is too much talking and not enough listening. Polonius, of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, was right when he advised his son, "Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice." Perhaps every meaningful conversation should have a few silent gaps; silence, contrary to the well-worn phrase, should not be embarrassing.

Thus far we have considered a few general principles quite apart from any distinctly Christian viewpoint. It is to this type of approach we now turn.

A MOST IMPORTANT insight to be gleaned from the Biblical witness on this subject is a sketch of the history of the English word "conversation." In the Elizabethan English of the King James version, the word "conversation" does not denote discourse with one another, as today; rather, it denotes one's total manner of life. Yet this shift in meaning is not without reason, for (in the Biblical witness, at least) the tongue speaks in discursive conversation what is already present in one's manner of life; "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaks" (Matt. 12:35).

In conclusion, the Christian's personal and interpersonal growth is greatly encouraged by a knowledge of the dynamics of conversation. These dynamics are a matter of "common sense" which is sometimes altogether uncommon; yet even this part of our lives must be submitted to the care and guidance of God. In His hands our speech will become, as St. Paul says, graceful and well-seasoned.

## The Best of Peanuts





## anchor essay

## An analysis of 'clearest choice of the century'

Editor's note: This week's anchor essay is written by senior political science major Gordon Tobert. He critiques the recently concluded Presidential election campaign.

The people's vote on Nov. 7 does not have the clearness and distinctness that a 60 percent majority might lead one to believe it has. Swirling through the main current of public opinion run cross-currents that churn the stream of President Nixon's mandate, thus reducing its strength.

NOW THE CAMPAIGN is over. The clearest choice in a century reduced itself to massive advertising on the part of the Presidential candidates, which again razed the campaign rather than raising it. Some echos can still be heard from the noise of the past six months of presidential campaigning. This essay will try to capture these sounds and make them intelligible.

The voting group that had a thorough vested interest in George McGovern's candidacy was academia. Startling statistics show that 45 percent of those that voted for McGovern's nomination in his party's convention had done post-graduate work. Only seven percent of McGovern's delegate strength in the convention came from what might be called the ordinary public.

STUDENTS HAD many sound reasons to support McGovern on issues that seemed to be a logical way to work at solving the problems of the late '60s and early '70s. While some students felt

disenchanted with Sen. McGovern's lack of charisma and his McGoo image, there was a commitment that enabled McGovern to get nominated.

Curiously enough, the issue which all academia could rally around and that provided sufficient strength for McGovern's nomination was the very issue that defeated him in the general election. That issue was foreign policy.

ONE OF THE questions historians will have to ponder with intensity in the future is this: Why was Nixon able to conduct the heaviest two-day aerial bombardment in the history of the Vietnam War on areas south of the 20th parallel a week before Election Day and still be elected with 60 percent of the vote?

Facts such as South Vietnam's possession of the third largest airforce in the world, and the stationing of the largest naval squadron in the history of mankind off the Gulf of Tonkin are well known — and rightly make academic blanch. But the public had the same information that academia did and still came up with a different image. What was that image?

IT HAS BEEN pointed out with some insight that the image the public has of Vietnam is best interpreted by getting away from a liberal-conservative spectrum. This is important and can best be done by differentiating between what one needs and what one wants.

No one is a liberal or a conservative when what is at issue is one's need. Either one gets what one needs or one suffers. However, if one wants something and there is failure, tomorrow is sure to come and then one can give it another try. When there is a need there is an urgency that sweeps away the liberal-conservative spectrum.

ONE MAJOR event initiated by Hanoi, it seems, has created a need — something of an urgency in the minds of the people that has forced them to vote bipartisan. As academicians we find this hard to believe, but let us flesh the matter out.

In April of this year Hanoi quite openly abandoned her Peoples' War of Liberation for a more conventional confrontation in the forms of tank and artillery engagements with the South Vietnamese. At that time America was pulling out her last fighting troops and the ARVN carried the brunt of what was a rather massive attack. ARVN showed poorly and only the tide of American bombing was sufficient to foil the brilliant plans of General Giap.

SIGNIFICANTLY the event in April was seen as a blatant attack that was difficult to conceal under the terms of civil war, commonly known as Peoples' War. It must be seen that the public saw a sinister purpose behind the April attack.

Americans knew that South Vietnam would change governments after U.S. troops left. Gallup Polls have clearly shown that Vietnamization was supported not

to postpone the day that would bring a new government, but to give respectability to our retreat. It is urgent for Americans not to be seen running with their tails between their legs.

THE HEART OF this argument in explaining the public's vote on Vietnam lies where the people saw North Vietnam trying to defeat Vietnamization, which was the only cloud cover for an American withdrawal that the people had to maintain. This explanation does not answer why we were in Vietnam in the first place, (not one out of 100 among the public knows the confused decisions behind our involvement) nor does it explain why Nixon chose Vietnamization rather than disengagement.

However, given the reality of our involvement with Vietnamization, Hanoi failed just this once in its playing to the American political consciousness by making an attack on what the people saw as American sovereignty and honor.

INTUITIVELY the public has a feeling for what constitutes honor. They have a feeling for when a President is managing foreign policy properly and when he is not. Nixon is an administrator whose management of foreign policy has coincided with people's feelings.

Several cognitive facts (visits to China and Russia) have buttressed this feeling, but by and large, it remains a feeling. When it comes to a real question as to whom to vote for, people have been shown to vote for a man with a known quality to administer and manage over against an unknown quality.

THERE IS legitimate worry as to how the President will interpret the election as a mandate for him to give a strict interpretation of American honor. In his election eve address to the nation Nixon again emphasized the importance of America's being the number one power, which gives the President the ability to negotiate from strength.

If this election changed anything, it provided potential for a loose interpretation of strength in achieving a strict interpretation of honor. An intrinsic faith still suggests that Congress and public opinion are able to put a check on the President in this regard.

ONE BIFURCATION within the campaign was the one between the candidate who was supported for foreign policy reasons, and the candidate supported for domestic reasons. This either/or proposition tended to line up a few people solidly on one side or the other with the mass public somewhat confused in the middle.

There were no decisive news events that forced the issues. The Republicans' success in keeping the campaign in the foreign policy area helped to articulate voters' worries on Vietnam, which we have said explains bipartisan voting. Correspondingly, McGovern's failure to get his "Come Home America" campaign going was pivotal in the final results.

NIXON COMMENTED in 1960 when he lost to John Kennedy, "If you ever let them [the Democrats] campaign only on domestic issues, they'll beat us — our only hope is to keep it on foreign policy." It is not difficult to see why McGovern felt that the one issue he was campaigning on — Vietnam — was stolen or manipulated by Nixon.

McGovern had a strong suit in his hand by his long opposition to the war, but Nixon had a stronger one. When foreign policy is made an issue the public has historically voted overwhelmingly Republican. In 1968 Nixon was preferred as the man to handle the war by a 58-27 percent edge over Humphrey, according to a Gallup Poll.

WHEN ASKED in 1965 by Gallup, "Which political party do you think would be more likely to keep the U.S. out of World War III," the public responded 47 percent to 27 percent in favor of the Republicans.

McGovern has not had the last word on domestic issues. He moralized too heavily on the Watergate Affair to be believed. His domestic programs were initially misunderstood by the public and he never got around to taking his foot out of his mouth. George McGovern probably will never run for President again, but he has contributed to the realignment of American priorities by showing what is not, but what could be.

HE SAID IN a short statement after the election that his whole campaign was worthwhile if the Vietnam War was shortened by one day. He is right, though perhaps only with myopic vision.

In the final analysis McGovern's candidacy will have more implications for what it proposed for domestic policy. History will judge Nixon's second term by his abilities to conduct foreign policy while dealing simultaneously with the domestic problems to which McGovern addressed himself when the Senator invited the nation to come home.

## campaign '72

## Distorted images

by Peter Brown



The American people have given President Nixon a tremendous landslide victory. In the aftermath of the election, perhaps we can better see exactly what kind of human beings our candidates really are. Through the charges and counter-charges, the candidates were labeled and pigeon-holed. Their true images became distorted.

BEFORE DISCLOSING the real personality characteristics of Nixon and McGovern, I must give credit for the research and idea to my source, columnist Jack Anderson. Elections are rightfully decided on issues but we should not lose sight of the candidates as men. In my opinion, George McGovern deserved to lose by his stand on the issues, but that is not to devalue him as a human being.

According to Anderson, President Nixon through several brutal campaigns has often been visualized as a cold, crass, and calculating politician without compassion. He is not like this at all. The real Nixon as a 23 year old law student at Duke University, used to carry a crippled classmate up two flights of stairs. The classmate, Frederick Cady, had been deformed and dwarfed by polio at age nine. Les Whitten, Anderson's associate, reported that Nixon's former classmates remember Nixon lugging Cady up the stairs of their boarding school.

THE REAL NIXON, according to Anderson, is a warm, rather shy, basically decent human being. Richard Nixon personally put a black medical student and a black architect through college without either of them ever knowing that their tuition was paid for by the President. Anderson reported that only a few intimates, among them his sources, were ever aware of this very private charity, by a very private Richard Nixon.

The President also has the image of a politician who puts politics ahead of principle. Anderson refutes this by stating that the real Nixon is a patriot who would sacrifice his tremendous political ambition for the sake of his country. He demonstrated this in 1960 after he lost a close election to John F. Kennedy. The Republicans began gathering massive evidence of election fraud in Illinois and Indiana, evidence that Anderson says could have thrown the election into the courts. The partisans around Nixon urged him to challenge the election.

WHEN NIXON CALLED Kennedy to pay his respects, Kennedy said: "Well, I guess the outcome is in doubt." "No," said Nixon, "The outcome is not in doubt. You are the winner." Nixon later convinced his close friend not to publish a researched series of 12 stories on election frauds. He explained quietly that he would not be a party to creating a constitutional crisis for the United States. It was a tremendous sacrifice for an ambitious Richard Nixon to lay down his political life in 1960 for his country.

Anderson also explains that George McGovern has come out of this campaign with a warped image. He says that McGovern has been portrayed as a political radical who can't make up his mind.

Anderson believes that the truth is that no one in politics has been more consistent than McGovern.

AT AGE 24, McGovern was denouncing those who placed "military pride" above "human life," and also those who placed "financial returns" ahead of "human welfare." Anderson thinks he never has deviated from this theme: "If he has changed his positions on details, he never has wavered on principles."

Anderson states that George McGovern is such a thoroughly decent man that it sometimes hurt his political career. When Tom Eagleton's psychiatric problems were disclosed by the media, aides say that to their astonishment and dismay, McGovern was more concerned with the effects of the disclosure on Eagleton than on his own campaign. It was only after aides used all their powers of persuasion that McGovern agreed to drop Eagleton.

ANDERSON SAYS THAT he knows the fundamental decency of George McGovern. Anderson says, "I have seen his eyes grow misty over the problems of others." His inability to deceive others has made him an awkward politician when he gives in to his advisors and tries to play pragmatic politics. As for the charge of radical, Anderson says that McGovern is a solid, sound, somewhat simplistic Midwesterner rooted in the rugged individualism of Middle America. I still feel his approach to foreign policy was dangerously radical, but one cannot deny his spirit for America.

Thanks to Jack Anderson, we have learned something of the very human decency of both politicians. Too often people think of politicians as corrupt and immoral without really taking the time to discover exactly what they are really like. While it is true that some politicians are corrupt, and some perhaps even immoral, most are decent, humanistic, intelligent people. Some are naive, but most are sincere and earnest.

NOW THAT THE election is over, as Americans and as humans we should realize the sincerity of the two major candidates who ran for the presidency in 1972. We should all stick to our principles and pursue reform peacefully through the system, but we should also voice praise for that which is good. George McGovern is the loser, but many of the things which he stood for should be pursued with undying vigor. He should not be tossed aside as a failure, but rather praised as a compassionate man, who stood for what he believed.

Likewise, President Nixon deserves our respect as the people's choice. Poor losers should not call the voters "stupid" or "naive," for that would be about the most undemocratic statement one could make. Such a statement is devaluing one of the greatest principles on which this country was founded: government by the people. McGovernites should join the majority in supporting the President, for bitterness and arrogance will not help this country, nor promote anyone's cause.

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## 'Love it or leave it'

# President bombs in Vietnam

Editor's note: The following letter was submitted by junior Don Larsen, presently studying at Pierce College, Athens, Greece.

Pentagon sources disclosed yesterday perhaps the most stunning revelation to trickle down from the Nixon administration. An as yet unidentified spokesman revealed that the war in Viet Nam has been over for three years.

"NO U.S. COMBAT troops have seen action in Viet Nam for over three full years," he declared.

When asked about the invasions of Laos, Cambodia, the mining of Haiphong harbor, the bombing of the dikes he replied that these were "vicious rumors" perpetrated on an "unsuspecting public" in an effort to "undermine confidence in the Leaders of America."

"THE SPLENDID scenery of South and North Vietnam bear no scars of war. The people show no sign of strife or dissent, they rest in peace."

Astonished reporters pressed further and inquired of the use and purpose of the B-52s, F-111s, Sherman tanks, ammunition, "smart" bombs and soldiers manufactured by American Industry since the war had allegedly ended.

"I'M SORRY, I cannot disclose that information as it is TOP SECRET," he replied.

One reporter quickly countered, "But the public has the right to know!" to which the informant snorted with a smirk, "You forget your place newsman, the administration is the public."

IT IS A matter of conjecture as to the fate and whereabouts of the military apparatus produced from 1969-1972.

However, in yet another "bombshell" dropped by a source claiming to be an intimate acquaintance and "comrade in arms" with the President, it was revealed that:

"THE MOST PRESSING danger to the security of this country lurks within our own borders. One does not have to look either very long or very far to see the shadows skulking in our midst, a steady undercurrent destroying the base of this great democracy of ours."

"The air is rent by the piercing battlecry of terrorism. We need above all unity. We must close ranks, stay in formation, and not abandon the ship to these dastardly demagogues who deign our demise. What we need is law and order, and therefore protection."

"THIS ADMINISTRATION is now prepared to take a giant step forward without further ado in the campaign against crime and the rampant destruction that walks our streets. As we promised in

'68, we shall now, as always, deliver."

Eager reporters showered the spokesman with questions. However to their enquiries as to how this campaign will be managed and executed, the spokesman answered only, "I am not at liberty to disclose that information, it is TOP SECRET."

"IF IT WERE revealed, the lawbreakers would be able to prepare themselves and our strategy would be rendered useless."

The administration spokesman then disappeared in a limousine. Reporters were left somewhat jarred by the entire situation. Reactions were mixed.

ONE QUESTION on everyone's lips was the identity of the informant. Strangely, while he stood before them in broad daylight, his facial features were blurred as if behind a veil of gauze.

One clue which has prompted speculation was the sign around his neck reading, "Brand new for '72."

Debate raged for hours among reporters and bystanders alike. Reactions to the revelations ranged from a deeply felt "awe and respect" for Nixon's finesse to the remark of one distraught spectator to the effect that "smacks of the cruel joke conception of man."



The British have come: debater from Oxford University makes a point in last Wednesday's parliamentary debate here. The resolution debated was that "It is not the role of students to change the world." General consensus indicated the debate ended in a draw.

## Concerned with artists' awareness

# O'Connor brings new perspective to art faculty

by Paul Timmer

For centuries, people have been trying to put a finger on what the term "art" means. It seems to be one of those ambiguous words that provokes a different response from each person. And yet, so-called experts on the subject can usually agree on what is "good" art.

A NEW CULTURAL exchange program has enabled Hope students to be exposed to a fresh view of what art should be. During the '72-73 academic year Hope Associate Professor of Art Delbert Michel and Kevin O'Connor, art instructor at England's Portsmouth College of Art and Design, have traded positions.

The program offers art students at each institution a more diverse exposure to their endeavor. A different philosophy of art and where it should be going in the 20th century might aid art students in their quest for perfection of expression. Or, to put it in terms with which every Hopeite can identify, we might have a greater understanding of what we "do" when we "do" art.

FOR SUCH AN exchange to be successful it is important that the participating instructor recognize the differing curriculum philosophies of each college. At Portsmouth the student spends most of the day involved in art, O'Connor noted. In contrast, Hope students must take many courses outside of their discipline.

O'Connor stated, "It is difficult for the art student at Hope because he is limited to certain hours in which he must create," O'Connor stated. "To go from math to art and back to physical education is no easy task." He added that his experience here has shown him that "a varied academic experience can help the artist."

ANOTHER DIFFERENCE between the two colleges is the role of the student. O'Connor mentioned that "at Portsmouth, self-motivation of the student is emphasized and the person defines his own goals. It seems that at Hope motivation and goals are decided in large part by the institution." He added, however, that Hope has great potential in its liberal arts concept.

An art student's ability to motivate himself will strongly determine his success, O'Connor feels. "As art professors we cannot tell a student what "good" art is. We can only hope to guide a student as he searches for the best channel

or look at our art.



through which to express himself."

COURSES IN basic design, painting, and drawing are taught by the visiting professor this semester. O'Connor's primary concern is the development of the artist's awareness. "While stressing skills development we may fail to bring an artist's consciousness to its full potential," he asserted.

"The artist eventually becomes locked into his medium to such an extent that his specific skill becomes more important than his actual awareness."

ADVANCING technology has increased the channels an artist can use to express himself, accord-

ing to O'Connor. He added, however, that 20th century innovations such as radio, television, and computers should not threaten the artist.

"We must realize that technology has strongly influenced our society," he said. If art is to be meaningful to the masses, we should employ media now encountered in their daily lives."

THE ENGLISH artist interprets today's art as moving into the environment of the mind. This conceptual art has moved the artist out of his studio and into the world.

"The fusing together of art and the condition of modern man will

help art become a more universal means of expression," O'Connor declared. "Technology has vastly increased our means of communication, thus making social interaction easier, encompassing all humanity. It follows therefore that art which tries to deny the influence of technology will be meaningless to 20th century man."

PERHAPS THE ultimate integration of art and technology is computer art. There are designs that are most efficiently handled by a computer. "Computers, of course, have their limitations, but we cannot reject their use in some areas," he affirmed.

The fusion of all aspects of our experience, exemplified by the integration of art and technology, is fundamental to O'Connor's artistic and personal philosophy. To this idea he adds the importance of unifying the academic disciplines.

HE BELIEVES THAT only through the complementary use of new and varied resources can man meaningfully bring together an increasingly diversified world experience. "Just as art should

not be separated from society, neither should other disciplines isolate themselves from society and each other," he stated.

According to O'Connor, a solution to the environmental crisis has been slowed by the failure of various disciplines to pool their resources. "We should concentrate more on what the various fields have to offer each other," he said.

SPECIALISTS should try to find focal points instead of being unaware of what another specialist is doing. The old order of the architect, the designer, and the planner is inadequate," he added.

O'Connor is impressed with the potential for such Hope programs as the May Term and the New York Arts Semester. "In the New York program a student can get the benefit of observing a variety of artists and their media. The student can then study with an artist working in an area in which he is personally interested," he remarked.

He also mentioned the possibility of teaching a course during the May Term, perhaps in the field of photographic art.



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# Adrian defeats Hope in fumble-marred title game

by Dick Bloemendaal

Adrian College, playing on home turf and backed by a partisan crowd of 2100, walked away from last Saturday's Hope-Adrian clash with a tidy 14-0 win in one pocket and their third consecutive MIAA co-championship with the Alma Scots in the other.

**BY BEATING THE** Flying Dutchmen of Coach Ray Smith, the Bulldogs ruined Hope's bid for its first outright title in 19 years. Adrian ended the league season

with a 4-1 mark, and the Dutch finished 3-1-1.

The Bulldogs have proved to be a genuine thorn in Hope's side, as the game was Adrian's third straight win over the Dutchmen; the trio of contests have knocked the Orange and Blue legions out of the MIAA title picture three years running.

**COACH SMITH** said of the contest: "They deserved to win. Both teams were up for the game, but it was obvious that today was Adrian's turn to be best. I can't

take anything away from our kids because they've had a great season."

The two squads battled through a scoreless first half, and the game appeared to be heading down the same road as the Kazoo 0-0 scoreless tie. The first of many Hope mistakes struck hard at this point though, as midway through the third period Hope appeared to have stopped Adrian on its own 49. A roughing the punter penalty, however, gave the Bulldogs

another chance with first down on the Dutch 34.

**TWO CRACKS** up the middle later, sophomore quarterback Angelo Antonucci planted a 30-yard aerial in the letters of end Mark Radosevic to move the pigskin down to the one.

On his second keeper, Antonucci sneaked into the end zone to draw first blood for the Bulldogs. Rick Mitchell booted the first of his two extra points.

**NOT UNTIL LATE** in the third quarter did either team threaten again. Adrian moved down to the Hope 29 when procedural and face-mask penalties worked against the Dutchmen, and five plays later, freshman Bruce Bone rambed into paydirt from the six with 12:15 remaining in the game.

In the last period, a comical series of errors enabled the teams to exchange possession nine times by the way of fumbles and interceptions.

**ADRIAN RACKED** up eight fumbles and one interception in the contest, while Hope lost the

football three times on fumbles and four on stolen passes.

Tailback Bob Lamer missed his bid for a single season MIAA rushing record by 20 yards. Lamer gained 110 yards in 25 carries Saturday afternoon to give him a total of 796 yards this year in the league. The old record of 816 yards had been set by teammate Greg Voss.

**IN TOTAL OFFENSE** in the game, Hope owned a 218-204 advantage, but Hope signal-callers Bob Carlson and Tim Van Heest connected on only six of 22 pass attempts.

Tomorrow the Flying Dutchmen will close out their 1972 football season when they meet the University of Illinois' Chicago Circle Campus at 3 p.m. at Soldier's Field in Chicago. Holders of a 5-2-1 season record, the Orange and Blue should rack up a convincing win against the windy city college.

Against Ferris State College, Chicago Circle was humiliated 63-0, and against Wayne State, the Chicago squad lost by a 46-0 count.

## sports highlight

### Fastest game on foot

by Merlin Whiteman

A new sport is being brought into the extracurricular life of Hope College: lacrosse, and junior Bob Klein is the promoter.

**KLEIN, A FORMER** high school lacrosse player at Glen Burnie, Maryland, decided to organize a team after talking with several other people on campus who also had played in high school.

The outcome was a meeting last Tuesday to measure the overall campus interest. Twenty guys attended, and several more expressed interest but were unable to attend. More importantly, nine of the 20 had lacrosse experience.

"**WE HOPE TO TAKE** the same road soccer took at Hope," Klein said. "This means our initial organization will be a club. However, if we start as a club, finances will be a problem."

As a club, lacrosse would not be eligible for any funds from the athletic department. "Athletic Director Gordon Brewer said he was in favor of such an organization, but told us the school cannot give us financial assistance," Klein added. "He said we could probably have some old football jerseys, and possibly some shoes, however. He also pointed out that even if such funds were available, they would have to wait to see if lacrosse would be a bonafide investment."

**IT APPEARS THAT** club members will have to raise their own funds, a task those attending Tuesday's meeting agreed to undertake.

According to Klein, the group needs \$500 to outfit the team. An eastern sporting goods company (Bacharach-Rasin) specializing in lacrosse equipment has a package deal whereby they will outfit 20 men with everything but uniforms for \$500. This includes balls and nets for the goals. Individual team members must buy their own sticks.

**A FEW WORDS ON** the sport of lacrosse are in order. A team consists of 10 men — one goalie, three defensemen, three midfielders, and three attack men. The game is played on a field approximately the size of a football field. The object of the game is to throw a hard rubber ball slightly smaller than a baseball into a six by six foot net.

The game is similar to hockey in rules, penalties and movement of the ball. In fact, many hockey players play the game during the off season. However, it is as rough as football; a normal high school team in the east will include several gridders.

**ALL PLAYERS ARE** required to wear helmets (which have a mask similar to a catcher's mask attached), gloves, and elbow pads. Shoulder pads are not required, but may be worn. The goalie also wears a chest protector.

The most important piece of equipment is the stick, which carries the ball and projects it into the goal. The length of the stick and the breadth of the crosse (netted area) varies with the position of the player. For example, the goalie's stick is about a foot wide, while attack men have a stick half as wide. The stick is usually held with two hands in an exaggerated Ty Cobb grip.

## Soccer team captures first place in MIAA

Despite losing to Calvin 4-0 Saturday, the soccer team finished the season as undisputed champs of the Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association. Their final record of nine wins and four losses was the best in Hope's eight year soccer history.

Saturday's game was knotted up 0-0 at half, but the Knights blew the game wide open by scoring two goals within a minute and a half. Both scores were recorded by Bruce Okkema. Pete De Graaf scored Calvin's two remaining goals.

The Hope players definitely were not up for the game, but the Knights were. Although Calvin did save a little face by winning, the fact remains that Hope took the league.

There was one other game played at Albion Saturday. In a contest played earlier in the day, Albion defeated Kalamazoo 5-1. Albion and Kalamazoo placed third and fourth respectively behind Hope and Calvin.

Prospects look bright for next year's team, even though Hope will lose six seniors. Graduating are Eric Brown, Dave Bruggers, Neil DePaoli, John White, and co-captains Tom Grundvig and Dave Phillips.

Returning will be the freshman class so instrumental to Hope's success, and a number of sophomores and juniors.

One junior who may not return is two-time all MIAA Rich Lopez. The Toms River, New Jersey native may forego his senior year at Hope in favor of dental school.

**LACROSSE IS OF** Canadian Indian origin. Most equipment has been manufactured in Canada in the past. However, the STX Company has developed an unbreakable crosse section, which should bring some of the market to America.

Approximately 1800 people witnessed the demolition of a dream last Saturday at Adrian. The dream was the attainment of the MIAA football championship. The resurrection of the vision will begin again next September.

**IN A COLUMN I** wrote for last week's anchor which was short-circuited by political copy, I predicted that Hope would win the title. My assumption, and one I made with regard to the presidential election on Tuesday, was that the better team always wins. Unfortunately, sometimes the better team loses.

The Flying Dutchmen, the machine that had beaten the undefeated Alma Scots the week before, were victimized by bad breaks and mistakes, not to mention a good Adrian football team. Generally, the Dutch were not the same team that played Alma the week before.

**COACH SMITH ADMITTED** that the Alma game "took a lot out of us both emotionally and physically." However, I don't believe he is looking for excuses. He readily admits that Adrian was a good team and played an excellent game.

"We went into the locker room at halftime feeling we could win the game," Smith said. He attributes four key plays to the fact that they did not win it in the second half.

"**THE RETURN OF THE** opening kick-off to the fifty yard line, the roughing the kicker call, the completion of a pass to the one-yard line after our defensive back slipped, and the onside kick after their first score played havoc with our morale and gave Adrian 'big breaks!'"

To my mind, the key play of the game was Adrian's interception of a pass which stopped Hope's first series. Hope had been moving the ball methodically down the field in the process of chalking up three first downs. An early score would have dissipated some of the enormous enthusiasm the Bulldogs had generated prior to the game.

**THE ONE POSITIVE** comment a person could make after the game was at least Adrian beat Hope. The game did not leave that cheap thought in your mind that the 1971 game had left.

The game with Chicago Circle tomorrow should be very interesting. After all, how many times will Hope play in Soldier's Field? Circle is big, and they pass a lot. Despite the fact they have not won a game, they could prove trouble for Hope.

The big change in the lineup will be at quarterback. Jim Wojcicki will start at quarterback for the first time this year. Coach Smith says the team will carry "personal pride" into the game, and will make a fine showing. Hope will win the game by three touchdowns, and finish the season 6-2-1.



## Women's field hockey team ends year with 0-4-3 record

On a cold and raw Saturday the women's field hockey team slipped and slid to — what else? — another 1-1 tie. This time the opponents were Michigan State's junior varsity team and the location was Olivet, where the Michigan College Selections were being held.

Hope looked as sloppy as the field conditions in the first half, while State kept knocking on the door of opportunity. Luckily for the Dutch there was no score at halftime.

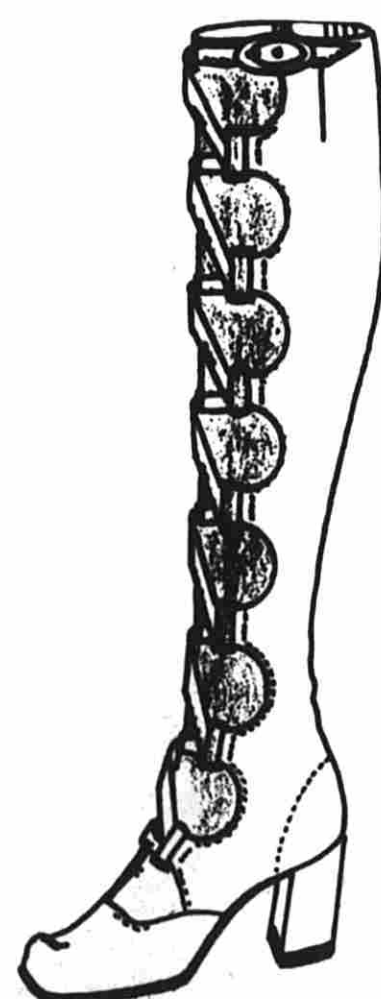
The second half started out much the same as the first, but midway through the period the Dutch women took the ball down the field and obtained a penalty corner. Taking a pass from wing Sharon Sutphen off the corner,

senior center forward Mary Zaleta drove the ball past an unsuspecting State goalie. State came right back, however, and sneaked the ball into the Hope goal. The game ended with the same marks on the board.

In the afternoon, a second game with Olivet was halted after one half because of the weather. Playing more solidly, the Dutch contained a strong Olivet team until the final two minutes when the Comets scored. Olivet had held Michigan State's varsity to an 0-0 tie earlier in the day.

Saturday's results left the hockey team with a final 0-4-3 record. With 11 freshmen on this year's team, Coach Cindi Bean can look forward to an improved record next year.

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